

Dalaca cretata, sp. n.

Body and legs brown ; antennæ brownish ochraceous.

Wings pale brown ; anterior wings with a large milky-white curved fascia, commencing at base, extending longitudinally about two thirds across wing, and then abruptly curved upwardly, and terminating before apex at the altitude of the cell. Wings beneath brown, with scarcely a trace of the white fascia above.

Exp. wings 22 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria.

XVII.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Amphidromus.*
By HUGH FULTON.

[Plate VI.]

Amphidromus floresianus, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Shell sinistral, solid, imperforate, oblong-conic ; whorls 7, moderately convex, apex dark brown, second and third whorls flesh-coloured, remainder whitish above to yellow below, ornamented on middle whorls by two spiral rows of irregular squarish brown spots, lower whorls either plain yellow or with from one to ten brown spiral lines, which are sometimes continuous, sometimes interrupted ; lip and lower part of columella almost black, polished, and connected by a rather thick, reddish, transparent callus ; lip moderately expanded and reflected, columella almost straight, having rather an angular appearance at lower part, where it joins the lip.

Long. 44 millim., maj. diam. 20.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. South Flores (*Everett*).

Like nearly all other species of *Amphidromus* this varies somewhat in form and much in coloration ; some specimens are broader and shorter than the type and others more elongated. In one or two specimens collected by Mr. Everett the last whorl is almost covered by oblique stripes of a reddish-brown colour. The most prominent distinguishing feature of this species is its black lip, which appears to be constant.

Amphidromus consobrinus, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 3.)

Shell sinistral, oblong-conic, slightly perforate ; whorls 6, convex, yellow below fading to dirty white above, first three

whorls of a semitransparent flesh-colour, tipped at the apex with dark brown, last whorl obsoletely keeled at the periphery; there is a narrow greyish-blue band just above the umbilical area, which is continued spirally upon the parietal wall; lip and columella pale purple, connected by a thin reddish-brown callus; lip slightly expanded and reflected; interior of aperture white.

Long. 32 millim., maj. diam. 15 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. South Flores Island (*Everett*); Sumba Island.

Some specimens have an additional narrow spiral band just below the periphery. This species is very closely allied to my *A. sumbaensis*, but can easily be distinguished by its different coloration.

XVIII.—*On supposed new Species of Oleacina, Trochomorpha, and Bulimulus.* By HUGH FULTON.

[Plate VI.]

Oleacina Underwoodi, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 9.)

Shell ovate-conic, moderately thin, dark reddish brown, polished, almost smooth, growth-lines showing more distinctly at and below the suture, which is very narrowly but distinctly filleted; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex; apex obtuse; aperture ovate, a little less than half the length of the shell; lip simple, scarcely thickened; columella incurved, truncate.

Long. 21 millim., maj. diam. 11 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Asaha Centago, Costa Rica (*C. F. Underwood*).

The nearest species to this is *aurantiaca*, Angas, but that species is of a much more elongate form and lighter colour.

Trochomorpha (Videna) andamanica, sp. n. (Nevill, MS.).
(Pl. VI. figs. 4, 4 a, 4 b.)

Shell subcircular, light yellowish brown; umbilicus wide, funnel-shaped and sharply angled; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, slowly increasing, suture bordered with a depressed and well-defined narrow margin, obliquely striated by growth-lines above and below, last whorl compressed at the margin and acutely keeled; aperture very oblique, lip slightly thickened.

Maj. diam. 14 millim., height $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim., width of umbilicus 5 millim.

Type specimen in British Museum.

Loc. Port Blair, Andaman Islands.